

The Wabash Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute
WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1899

Wabash and Erie Canal.

We presented our readers on Saturday, the "Memorial of the Citizens of Indiana along the line of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to the Legislature." It is an important document, and should be read with much interest, and especially by those living in this city and vicinity. It is, even yet, difficult to tell what the Legislature ought to do, under the present state of circumstances. The only definite course that seems to be indicated by the Trustees is, that as the revenues of the canal are not sufficient to keep it in navigable condition, they expect assistance from some other quarter, or they may, perhaps, eventually refuse to keep it in good repair. There is not that amount of candor on part of the Trustees we expected to find. Why do they not say to the Legislature, in emphatic terms, if you do not make an appropriation, and place that appropriation in our hands, to be disposed of by us as we please with it? This is evidently what the Trust desire, and what it intends to do, but the difficulty is, it does not speak out boldly, and the consequence is, the Legislature is very much puzzled to know what is proper to be done. One thing, we have no doubt, is settled, certain. The Legislature will never appropriate one dollar to keep up the canal, if that money has to be controlled by the present or any other Board of Trustees acting for our foreign or domestic bondholders. The extravagance that has, for years, characterized some of the departments of this Trust, are too notorious for the State of Indiana to intrust any of her means to its disposal. If the State should ever again take a material interest in this matter, the curtailment of many thousands dollars, given as salaries to officers, must immediately follow. We are surprised with this vacillating course on part of the representatives of our bondholders. Why are they not positive, explicit, clear and emphatic? It is a matter of grave public importance, and should be understood, spoken of, acted upon and discussed as are the transactions between men. The distrust, the suspicion which is already thrown around this matter, we are fearful, will prevent the Legislature from taking any action in relation to it, and the consequence will be, that the Wabash and Erie Canal will, in a few years, become a stagnant pool.

When this memorial was presented to the Lower House of the Legislature on Thursday, its consideration was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 32 to 14. Why the body should do this, we are unable to understand, unless it is moved by an unconscious prejudice, and have, without due consideration, resolved not to give this matter the investigation it certainly demands.

A few days ago, Mr. Murray, of the House, offered the following joint resolution, which indicates the official position of this question, and how absolutely necessary it is, there should be no chicanery or double dealing in this matter. The Trustees will have to be more explicit in their determination, or the Legislature will, beyond question, refuse to take any action whatever.

Here is Mr. Murray's resolution:
Murray's Joint Resolution on the Subject of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, That while we regard the Wabash and Erie Canal of great importance to that portion of the State through which it runs, and earnestly desire that the citizens along its line may take efficient measures to secure that result, we are opposed to any policy which calls for legislative action before the bondholders declare in legal form their abandonment of the canal, and the forfeiture of any claim upon the State for that portion of the State debt for the payment of which the bondholders are to rely upon the canal and its resources.

Witness, That the Trustees along the line of the canal were brought about by the circuit of Butler & Co. for the purpose of effecting legislation on the subject; and, Witness, That the Trustees along the canal are nothing more or less than a very creditable array of their intention to violate the contract of 1847-7 between the bondholders and the State of Indiana; therefore, Resolved, That we view the threats in the light they justly deserve, and that we deplore all legislation and agitation of the question, at the present time, as dangerous to the State.

Resolved, That the State is now clear of that portion of her debt adjudged in 1847-7, and that it is her right, purpose and duty to keep clear of it.

We only quote this resolution to show the want of definiteness about this matter. Where there is much reluctance to be placed in some of the insinuations, we are not now prepared to say, but we fear this very suspicion is enough to deter the Legislature from doing any thing that ought to be done, and will result in the entire destruction of this great work.

The Cuba Thirty Million Scheme.

The best thing that has been said of the Thirty Million Cuba Scheme of Senator S. D. DILL in behalf of the President, is the following, by the Albany Journal:

"It proposes the absurdity of spending money we have not got—the absurdity of buying what is not for sale—and the crowning absurdity of offering an insult as a preliminary to making a bargain. It proposes to give the President all manner of powers that do not belong to him. He is to have a Congress man's power of introducing bills, the Senate's power of ratifying treaties, the House's power of authorizing loans, and Congress's power of declaring war. Like Bottom, the Weaver, he wants to play all the parts in the play himself, and to play them all at once. His dream will probably share the fate of his prototype's. It shall be called Bottom's dream, because it hath no bottom."

EP The Orator Cicero, and Edward T. of England, had each a son who amounted to very little instances are very rare, indeed, in which merit is handed down from father to son. It is, however, always interesting to find still existing in the veins of a human being, the blood of an ancestor who did honor to the world. William Howard detected a lineal descendant of Shakespeare's sister, in a village school, at Stratford, by his Shakespearean contenance. His name is William Shakespeare Smith, but the boys call him Bill Shakespeare for short.

IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that the T. H. A. & S. Louis R. Co. is erecting a large car house, in north Terre Haute. It will be a frame 300 by 60 feet in dimensions, and will be quite an improvement to the company and the city.

TERRE-HAUTE, Feb. 7, 1899.

Dear Sir:—I fear you are a little censorious in your article this day, and beg leave to say a word in mitigation of your judgment against the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

You accuse us of a "want of candor" in our late report to the General Assembly, because we did not explicitly point out what legislation was necessary to preserve the canal in operation. Allow me to remark, that the Trustees have nothing to do with the matter by which the State shall conduct its affairs, nor yet to ask for special legislation in regard to the work. The Trustees stated facts, as it was their duty, leaving the Legislature to adopt such measures as it deemed wise to preserve the canal for the use and benefit of the People of the Wabash valley. The Trustees assumed the following facts to be true:

1. That the canal had paid a satisfactory revenue from 1845 up to 1854, while the work was allowed to do the business which, at the time of the arrangement, properly belonged to it.

2. That the State, by her legislation, and in defiance of her promises, "impaired" the canal revenues, by allowing strangers to build a railroad on and near the embankments of the canal, and that instead of protecting the work, she allowed it to be assailed in its revenues and income, thereby defeating the objects for which it was given in "trust and security" for one half of the entire debt of the State.

3. That this act of "unfriendly legislation" was done against the repeated protestations of the Trustees, who, from time to time, notified the State authorities that serious injury would grow out of the legislation referred to, and that the revenues of the canal would be greatly damaged thereby.

4. That the Trustees lost, by this legislation, and by this want of good faith, more than \$200,000 in two years, at two collection offices, (Fort Wayne and Lafayette), and that their income suffered in the same ratio along the entire line, from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute.

5. The Bondholders, in a public meeting declared that the State had "impaired" those revenues of the canal, in the manner and form charged, and requested the Trustees to suspend the workings of the whole or any portion of the canal, whenever, in their opinion, the same, or any portion of the work, should fail to pay the cost of repair, and those resolutions were laid before the Legislature.

6. The Trustees stated, in their late report in perfectly respectful language, that the revenue of the canal, for two years past, had failed to pay the expenses of repair, and nothing but the intervention of the authority and power of the State could keep the canal from going into disuse.

These statements, surely, do not lack in the quality of "candor," and how the Trustees could use plainer language, with entire respect to the General Assembly, passes my comprehension. I argue, from all the reports made by the Trustees, and from the undeniable facts here stated, that the Trustees have done all that can be attracted for this work, the notice of the public authorities and people of the State. If it goes into disuse, it will be no fault of the Trustees, but will be properly chargeable to the bad faith of those who should have protected it in all its original revenues, and, consequently, in its usefulness and vigor.

In regard to what you are pleased to say about the "extravagance" in conducting canal operations, I feel very free to acquit you of any intentional misrepresentation. This miserable falsehood originated with those who have a worse motive than you can have for incon siderately stating what others have coined.

It will be found, however, that this charge has no firmer ground to stand upon than the allegation of "want of candor," which the reading of our late Report will totally disprove. So far from conducting the canal "extravagantly," it will be found that the actual outlay, for repairs and other expenditures, are less than on any work of similar magnitude in the United States; and, for the truth of this declaration, I boldly challenge comparison. It is very easy to make charges of this character, and, I should not be made on vague or frivolous grounds. As you did not coin them your self, I should not get fairly by holding you in any way guilty of them.

I can say for myself and my co Trustees, that we have endeavored to do our duty in the affairs of this Trust as to give satisfaction to both parties to the arrangement; and all would have gone on well if the State had not shown less fidelity to old engagements than she has to those new ones, who need her power to crush the only work which ever paid a dollar of her vast public debt, and to which one third part of the people of Indiana look as a means of cheap transportation.

For myself I will say this: Receiving and disbursing for years, not less than an average of half a million of dollars per annum, on a salary not half of that received by money a rail road President, on a road of one hundred miles in length, I have never considered myself as eating the bread of idleness or as resting on a bed of roses. I have earned all I have received; and it is very pleasant to be assured, that those who have the best means of knowing the fact think so. What the hired scoundrels of a bankrupt and dishonest rail road, which has swindled hundreds of the people of Indiana out of their stock, and sunk it in the capacious maw of "first mortgage" bond holders," may say, does not concern me. The day will come when those persons will be fully appreciated.

You will allow me to say in conclusion, that the Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal have no propositions to make, and no advice to give, to the General Assembly of Indiana. That is no part of their duty. The facts are before both Houses, and the conditions of the canal, and its prospects, fully made known. Hereafter they ceased, and nothing that those Trustees could do or say would change the legal or moral obligations of Indiana or the Bondholders. The Trustees stand ready to co operate in all measures which those "contracting parties" may deem judicious for their mutual interests, and in the interests of the people interested in canal navigation. We have reported the actual condition of the canal, and leave the mode and manner of the remedy to the Legislature. The Trustees have neither the authority to submit propositions, nor the power to make new conditions for violated contracts. To do so, without the sanction of the Legislature, would be to charge the Trustees with being the Legislature "to take back the canal," which they have not done, and never will do, while occupying the position as representatives of the State and the Bondholders. It will be time enough for the Trustees to be more explicit and emphatic, when their advice is asked or their opinions solicited. They have said nothing, and will say nothing, to

embarrass the question, or to bring it to a favorable result, for the sake of the people of the Wabash Valley.

Very respectfully,
THOS. DOWLING.
R. N. HUDSON, Esq.,
Ed. Wabash Express.

EP The following Petition, which will sufficiently explain itself, was sent to the second of Government this morning, having appended to it the names of the County and City Officers, a part of the last jury trying the cause, and nearly all the first, almost every attorney, and nearly all the first, almost every attorney, doctors, merchants, tradesmen, &c., amounting to more than nine hundred in all:

To His Excellency, A. P. WILLARD,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned, your humble petitioners, citizens of Vigo county, would respectfully represent to your Excellency, that, at the September term of the Vigo Circuit Court, 1858, Charles H. Thompson was convicted of the offense of Manslaughter in causing the death of one Oscar Sill; that his punishment was fixed, by the verdict of the jury trying him, as a one year's confinement in the County Jail of Vigo county, which confinement said Thompson is now undergoing. Your petitioners would further represent, that because of the youth of said Thompson, and his uniformly good conduct and character (as proven upon his trial), both before and since the affray in which said Sill lost his life, which affray was brought about most undeniably by said Sill, they believe that public justice does not require that the said Charles Thompson should be further punished for said offense, and they, therefore, pray your Excellency to pardon him therefor and cause him to be discharged from further custody.

A LITERARY ENTERPRISE HONORARY CONTEST.—It is stated that during the year 1858, Mr. G. G. Evans, of Philadelphia, distributed among his patrons over \$300,000 worth of gifts, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, silver plated ware, silk dress patterns, and other elegant gifts of intrinsic value. Mr. Evans being the originator of the Gift Enterprise, has distanced all competition, loved down all opposition, and is endorsed by all the leading publishing houses in the United States. All the popular and standard works of ancient and modern authors can be found on Mr. Evans' Catalogue for 1859, which is sent free to any address. See his advertisement in another column.

CORN AND MATRIMONY.—Mr. Buckle, in his "History of Civilization," declares it to be an established fact that the number of marriages is exactly in proportion to the price of corn. By this rule, matrimony has a poor show in a desert. Corn being three times above the average price, it must follow that the crop of babies will be short in proportion, the ratio of population will not only be decreased, but that how many Castles, Napoleons, Michiel Angles, Newtons, Washingtons, &c. id ones, will be unborn to bless the world! It is lamentable to think of the end as "devastation," that may forever flow from the flood in the Wabash last spring. "It's very sad," Mr. Buckle, werry.

M. GORINI, a distinguished German Professor, has originated an interesting experiment in illustration of the formation of Mountains. He melts certain substances of different specific gravity in a vessel, and allows them to cool gradually. At first there is an even surface, but it soon cracks open, and portions of the lower strata come up and form gradual elevations, until ranges and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification, the resemblance is said to be surprisingly complete, and M. Gorini also produces in similar manner, on a small scale, the phenomenon of volcanoes and earthquakes.

THE POPE FAVORS THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—It is asserted that President Buchanan has the names of a number of influential members of the Spanish Cortez who favor the sale of Cuba. It is also said that the Pope of Rome favors the sale of Cuba, for the reason that the Church among us has a life and active vitality unknown in Spain or her colonies, which he believes would be infused into the Church in Cuba if that Island became American.

A CHANCE FOR ANOTHER SPARK.—The Chicago Tribune once told the story of a man, a resident in the flat lands of Illinois, who had grown so accustomed to argue fits that he never was happy until he felt one coming on. At other times he was melancholy and morose, and he used to declare that his only moments of enjoyment were those when he was clattering away with his teeth with out saying anything, and shaking his head and his fists in a terrible fashion without frightening anybody.

EP The people of Grant county, Mich., are represented as being in a very destitute condition, an appeal has been made to the Legislature for aid. There are about one thousand families in the county, and of these not more than one quarter, it is believed, have the means of subsistence until the next harvest.

EP At the Printer's Festival at Cleveland a letter was read from that illustrious person, Horace Greeley, who gave in conclusion the following sentiment:

Type Metal.—Destined to batter the visage of Despotism, and perforate the Vitale of Superstition—if the powers of darkness refuse its true course, let way be made for it with shooting sticks.

EP Mr. and Mrs. Dulton, whose divorce trial and its attending circumstances, produced so much excitement in Boston, nearly two years since, are still living in Lawrence, Kansas, apparently enjoying an enviable degree of domestic felicity and business success.

EP Col. Lynn Boyd, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Kentucky, represented the First Congressional District of that State for eighteen years, and served four years as Speaker of the House.

EP The average attendance upon the sixteen concerts by the "Old Folks" in Cincinnati was over twelve hundred nightly. According to this their aggregate receipts must have been about \$4,500.

EP Theodore Parker, in his lecture on Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson, puts Franklin far above the other three. Adams next, Washington next, and Jefferson fourth.

The Legislature.

What is our Legislature doing, is becoming an important question as, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" All that the members are doing, perhaps, it is not proper to tell. One thing, however, can be told without any fear of contradiction: they are whetting their ambition for higher rounds on the political ladder.

From a careful count, we think there are just eleven aspirants in the present Legislature for gubernatorial honors—twenty-two who think they ought to be Lieutenant Governor—forty-four who are looking to Congressional favors, and the remainder are waiting for something to turn up. The few who would like to be Governor, are the most dignified gentlemen you find at the Capital. They change their linen twice a week and wear standing shirt collars. They are imperious in their manners, drink tea and coffee, and have their boots blacked every morning. They only speak on important occasions, and then always command by saying, "Mr. Speaker, you will do me the justice to say, that I do not trouble this body often with a speech, but this is perhaps the most important measure that will be before the Legislature this session, I thought it peculiarly incumbent on me, that I should now speak." The aspirants for Lieutenant Governor are a few frisky, active, sharp men. They generally have a sufficient of this world's goods to live without the emoluments of office, and therefore prefer honors, to money. They pride themselves on their Parliamentary knowledge—Jefferson sometimes commits blunders in his Manual, but they never. Their highest consequence is attained, when they appeal from the decision of the chair, and the appeal is sustained. An occurrence of this kind fits their future prospects, and makes them singularly fitted to preside over the deliberations of the Senate.

But the most numerous class is the forty-four. Their efforts are confined to their respective Congressional Districts. They do those things with papers and documents, and continually introduce joint resolutions in relation to national topics. They feel but little interest in any portion of the State outside of the district forming their Congressional District, and when they make a speech—which is often—it is suited for a particular locality. Those members display much courtesy to every one, but when an active politician from their district enters the lobby, they surround him like birds of prey hovering over a dead carcass. They feast him, treat him, play him, and flatter him. If he wants some legislative action, they immediately promise their influence and their votes, in consideration that a boost is given them in the next Congressional race.

These are some of the important things the Legislature is doing. But it is not devoting the ways and means by which the public debt may eventually be paid. It is not curtailing the enormous extravagances of the State government. It is not touching with a statesman's skill the springs of government here, and fastening a screw there, until the whole combined machinery moves without jar or rattle. It is passing no law to suppress intemperance or to improve the educational interests of the State. In fact, it is really doing nothing, and the reason is the State has never witnessed so weak a Legislature as the one now in session. It is weak both in morals and in brains, and the very best, the most politic thing it could do, the most advantageous thing for the State would be, that the "rabble" adjourn, and save an already depleted treasury.

Legislative.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—The Committee on elections submitted a report recommending the passage of Wagner's bill, changing the time of electing members of Congress.

A minority report was submitted by Mr. Logan. Haffen's amendment to Wallace's bill, providing for the election of U. S. Senators, was passed by a vote of 25 to 14.

The bill with amendments was referred to a select committee.

A number of other reports from committees were received; and sundry bills introduced, among the latter, a bill by Bobbs, for keeping a registry of births and deaths.

At this stage of the proceedings a communication was read, stating that a woman in the northern part of Knox county had given birth to three children—two boys and a girl—and that the little flock were all doing well. It was asked, in the communication, if the Legislature could not do something for the woman and her family.

On motion, Adjourned.

No matter of general interest transpired in the House.

EP The Buffalo Commercial says, "Upon the opening of the Canadian Parliament on Saturday, the Governor General presented a series of documents in regard to provincial affairs, one of which—the despatch of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary, in relation to the seat of Government question—caused a considerable sensation. It will be remembered that the Canadian Parliament requested the Queen to select a capital and make an appropriation for the erection of public buildings. Her Majesty selected Ottawa to the great chagrin of each of the rival cities ambitious for the honor, and the selection was the means of uniting them all in opposition to Ottawa, and Parliament virtually refused to comply with the Queen's award. Sir E. B. Lytton, with quiet but stinging sarcasm reminds the Canadians that the Queen made the selection at their request, and tells them distinctly that she will not alter her decision, when upon there is a furious uproar. It didn't want to go to Ottawa, neither does it desire to offend the Queen. However, it is probable that the discomforts of Ottawa, will be finally accepted."

EP The Cincinnati Commercial says, "Stories related concerning the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak in the sand, are sheer fabrications. Those who mined in California, know to their sorrow that gold is not found in the sand. It is found either upon the bed rock or in clay of sufficient consistency to resist its tendency to sink. Gold hunters learn very specially that they must dig to find the precious article. Although we are confident that gold exists in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, we are yet justified that the exciting accounts sent from that region are to a considerable extent the fabrication of traders."

HOPS AND HEROES.—The hop carrier who supports a family of eight children and a two dogs on a dollar a day, displays a more true heroism than is required to effect a conquest on a battle field. So says an exchange. In this view it is consoling to know that the age of chivalry will never die until architects find a substitute for bricks and mortar.

Further Particulars of the Great Frauds in Illinois.

The State Loses \$210,000.
GOV. MATTESON DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION.

[Special Telegraphic Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.]
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Gov. Matteson, of Illinois, has called a special session of the State Branch Bank, Chicago, Cashier of the State Branch Bank, Chicago, announces all the Canal checks genuine except one of three hundred dollars. It is now ascertained that the loss to the State will be \$210,000.

Gov. Fry says he handed those checks over to Col. Oakley, his successor, who now dead and received a receipt for them, which he will produce.

Gov. Matteson, in a letter to the Senate Committee, calls for a full investigation, and to that end asks that such may be instituted against him in the Circuit Court by a pledge to give full security for the circulation of the Shawanstown Bank, in the meantime.

The checks bear the names of eighteen persons—and one of whom is now in the State—and the bonds were issued to them or bearer, that is, to them, or Matteson.

Incidents of the Overland Mail Route.

The Overland Mail from San Francisco on the 10th ult., arrived at St. Louis on Thursday night last having made the trip in 23 days and 6 hours including 28 hours that were lost at Fort Chaudron, by the upsetting of the coach, and by other delays at Fort Smith and Tipton.

Four passengers came in, to-wit: A. Bailey of Los Angeles; J. R. Palmer of Marysville, California; J. W. Barton of Arizona; and A. L. Ames, returning to Sparta Illinois.

Nearly 100,000 sheep were met on the plains going west.

At the Apache Pass, eighty miles east of Tucson, the road was filled full of rocks in places in a way to hinder the progress of the mails. It was supposed to have been done by the Apaches under Mangus Colorado, as the Sacramento tribe live in that vicinity. It does not evince a hostile disposition, as those Indians are known to be friendly, but old Mangus is something of a rowdy, and will continue to be in mischief of some kind if not put down by his favorite pastime of robbing and killing Sonorians. The passengers were obliged to get out and exert themselves to roll away the rocks to allow the coach to pass. The Apaches themselves were not seen, although their camp fires were blazing about a mile to the northward.

Mr. Bailey, who left Los Angeles on the 13th ult., informs us that the exertions made to discover the murderers of the station keeper and his wife, killed near Yuma, had failed. Fort Yuma was reached early the morning of the 15th.

Mr. Hawley, one of the Route Agents, joined the passengers at El Paso.

Mr. Barton took passage in the coach at San Pedro, on the river at that name. Near the Colorado the coach was overturned, and, while damages were being repaired, the coach from the East came up and was capped near the same place. One passenger in the latter had his shoulder broken, and another received several severe lacerations in the face. Their names were not learned. At Fort Chaudron, two more passengers joined, and no incident worthy of note occurred thence to St. Louis.

Near Bolivar, between Springfield and Tipton, the coach was stopped at about 8 o'clock at night, by persons supposed to be highwaymen. A man stood to the rear of the coach approached, and asked, "Is Sam aboard?" repeating the question several times. He had several accomplices about, as whistling was heard in several directions, as though meant for signals and answers. The mail coaches have been stopped on several occasions previously, and the "boom" has been found out open. They are probably keeping lookout for Californians who are likely to have money about them.

News by the Overland Mail.

Very rich diggings have been discovered about fifty miles to the Northwest of the Gila Mines, in Arizona, said to yield from \$12 to \$15 to the pan full of dirt.

The Indian war in Northern California is progressing, a large number of the Indians having been taken prisoners by Gen. Kibbe. The news from the mines are encouraging.

There was a rumor on the 8th of January at San Francisco that 200 or 300 of the State prisoners had been poisoned by some food, and that several had already died.

Certain circumstances tended to confirm the report.

Jim Lange in Leavenworth.

This longhane Kansas hero had an immense reception at Leavenworth last week. We take the following from the report of the Times:

"During the whole of the General's speech he was listened to with wrapt attention, only broken by thundering rounds of applause. At the close they gave him a rousing 'three times three,' and another 'three' for the Republican cause."

Champion Vaughan being loudly called for, made a few remarks, which were cordially received. Mr. Bailey followed, and was greeted with three tremendous cheers. He was indisposed, and alluding to Gen. Lane, he thought little birds should not fly when the eagles were in their. The audience were reluctant, but Mr. Bailey was excused. H. P. Johnson followed amid immense applause. He was in favor of the immediate organization of the Republican party and for himself he was prepared to enlist for the war. Mr. Wolfe followed, and was handsomely received.

Then Gen. Lane came forward. The audience were still as death. He said: "Leavenworth is the metropolis of Kansas, and will remain so; it is the point in Kansas; I want an expression of the sentiment of this meeting, that I can carry it with me abroad—I want you to wish. But I know that the Free State men are always ready to act. I wish you all to vote, free believe that the Republic is in God, and necessary for the preservation of the Union. 'Will you,' said the General, in an earnest and emphatic tone, and his face with the light of that cause he so boldly advocated, 'will you, as many of you are in favor of an immediate organization of the Republican party, and who are ready to enlist under the great Republican banner, hold up your right hands!'"

From every part, and every quarter of that vast throng, up went the hands by thousands, with a glad shout rang forth proclaiming, in harmony with Kansas, Free because Republican, and Republican because Free.

DIAMONDS.—Brazil sends yearly into the trade about 30,000 carats weight of uncut diamonds. During the two years after the discovery of the diamond mine at Sincora, in Bahia, 600,000 carats were sent to Europe; but in 1892 the quantity had fallen to 120,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens of Ga., moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution setting apart the 15th and 16th of the months for the consideration of territorial bills. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved the discharge of the Committee of the Whole, from the further consideration of the Senate bill, appropriating \$87,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago. Disagreed to.

The House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the joint resolution from the Senate, for the payment of \$7,600 to Georgia, on account of military services against the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles; also the Senate bill to pay the State of Maine nearly \$6,000, for expenses incurred in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War; also the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney General to represent the United States in the equity suit pending in the Supreme Court, between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, relative to the boundary line.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive a proposition bill.

Various small matters were acted on. During the debate involving questions of economy.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., and Grow, of Pa., reminded gentlemen that they could be more profitably employed in striking out large blocks of appropriations, involving millions, and not those amounting to a few thousands.

Without coming to any conclusion on the question, the committee arose.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Ill., the military committee were instructed to enquire whether further legislation is necessary, to prevent the waste and destruction of timber, and other property on the military reservations, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then took a recess 'till 7 o'clock this evening, for general debate.

SENATE.—Communications were received from the Secretary of War, stating that, in his opinion, the proceeds of the sales of the old forts and defenses, might be judiciously applied in the construction of new works; also that the duties of Indian agents might be better performed by officers of the army; also that the army cannot be judiciously kept with in the line of settlement, to avoid the transportation of supplies, inasmuch as the Indians are kept in check, only by the near proximity of the troops.

The bill granting land for agricultural colleges, was, on motion, taken up, and Mr. Clay, of Ala., made a set speech in opposition.

The Agricultural College was passed, with some amendments, which will require it to go back to the House.

Clay, of Ala., made a very forcible speech against the bill, showing its unconstitutionality. —Gwin, of Cal., Bell, of Tenn., Brown, and Davis, of Miss., repeated their sentiments already expressed.

The bill passed by a vote of 25 to 22.

Hunter tried, ineffectually, to call up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Slidell desired to take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and rather than have it passed, he would have it made an amendment of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

HOUSE.—Mr. Faulkner, of Va., from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution that preliminary to the final settlement of the accounts of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for services rendered in 1855 and 1857, in repelling Indian hostilities, the 3d Auditor-General be directed to examine the vouchers, and make a report to the House, on the first Monday in December next, of the amounts respectively due according to the rule laid down by the committee, which includes only a regular pay to the volunteers received into the service by the Territorial authorities and no double pay.

The cost of supplies and transportation are to be paid for with a due regard to the number of the troops and the prices current at that time.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, dissented from the principle laid down. It was better that it be passed, than that this basis be adopted.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, and Mr. Faulkner, of Va., severally, informed him that the 3d Auditor was merely to scale the accounts for the future action of the House.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., was opposed to the resolution, as it would not begin to reach the settlement of the accounts.

After further debate, the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and continued the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills.

Lovjoy moved to strike out the appropriation for the safe keeping of prisoners, remarking that it was for the detention of fugitive slaves. He characterized their capture as odious and abhorrent to the people of the free States.

Singleton, of Miss., said he would be glad if Mr. L. would return the negroes he had stolen from one of his (S's) constituents.

Lovjoy replied that his constituents never owned a negro, for every being that God made belonged to himself. He did not hesitate to declare that he did help a fugitive slave, and he would always give food and shelter to fugitives white or black.

Singleton asked, what is that but stealing? Lovjoy—Stealing is taking a man and keeping him as a slave.

Phelps, of Mass., said if the admitted sentiment of the gentleman from Illinois, prevailed, every man arrested as a criminal would be turned loose, and the Minister, Mr. Lovjoy, would be a general jail deliverer to many infamous persons.

Cochran, of N. Y., humorously remarked that the objections of the gentleman from Ill., might be obviated by the clause read for the imprisonment of free prisoners.

After some talk, the Committee rose, and the House concurred by the casting vote of the speaker, in the amendment striking out \$67,379 for the Congressional Globe and binding the same, and for reporting the proceedings of Congress.

The vote was reconsidered, and